



SHOT IN HIS OFFICE.

Attempted Assassination of H. C. Frick.

MANAGER OF THE CARNEGIE WORKS.

The Would-Be Murderer Jailed and Mr. Frick May Recover.

HUGH O'DONNELL STILL IN JAIL.

The Prosecution Strenuously Reelisting His Application for Bail—The Homestead Mills Rapidly Filling Up With Non-Union Workmen—Other Strikes Throughout the Country.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—Henry C. Frick, the head chief and practically the absolute dictator of the great Carnegie iron and steel enterprise, the controller of the coke industries of the western part of the State and the possessor of a fortune estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded a few seconds before 1:45 o'clock this afternoon in his private office on the sixth floor of the Chronicle Telegraph building on Fifth avenue.

A moment before the tragedy, a slim, dark-complexioned young man, neatly dressed in light clothing, entered the elevator car on the first floor and requested to be let out at the office of the chairman of the company. The elevator man, while the car was ascending, noticed that his passenger acted rather nervously and had a wild look in his eyes. But accustomed as he has been during the past few days to seeing all sorts and conditions of men, did not give the matter a second thought.

THE ASSASSIN ADMITTED.

Leaving the car, the stranger proceeded across the hall and entered Mr. Frick's outer office and requested the usher to take him to Mr. Frick. The boy, having recognized his visitor as a man who called yesterday and was refused an audience, complied, and immediately thereafter the voice of Mr. Frick was heard in the outside office saying, "Let him come in."

The man stepped briskly through the glass door into the private office. What brief conversation passed between the two men is not known, but it was hardly more than a minute before a noise like a scuffle and then a shot rang out upon the air. Before the startled clerk in the other offices could rush to the scene there were three more shots.

HELD IN THE ELEVATOR.

The first man to enter the room found Mr. Frick hanging on to his assailant, while the blood was streaming from his wounds. At the sight of the clerk the would-be assassin snook himself loose from his victim and dashed out of the door, but instead of taking to the stairs, made a bound into the elevator, which was standing there with the doors open at the time. The elevator man had sufficient presence of mind to hold him in the cab until the arrival of Officers McHenry and Connelley, who placed him under arrest. In the meanwhile an immense crowd had begun to gather in the streets; and when the officers appeared with their prisoner, who was pale and trembling and with his clothing spattered with blood, there were loud cries of "Shoot him," "Lynch the murderer." It was with difficulty that the officers succeeded in conveying the man in safety to the patrol box at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, from which the patrol wagon was summoned.

WHO HE IS.

He was roughly pushed into the vehicle and taken to the Central station, where he gave the name of Alexander Berkman, and said that he resided on Forty-second street, New York. He was, he said, a Russian Jew; had been in America six years and in Pittsburgh two days. He has been stopping at the Merchants' Hotel, and on Water street. When questioned regarding his occupation, he said he had been a compositor on a New York paper, but declined to give its name. Upon being searched a number of .38-caliber cartridges were found in his coat pocket. The process of searching him was highly excited, and became a deadly pale. It was the general impression of all who saw him at this juncture that he was undoubtedly demented. Before being locked up, he was asked if he knew Mr. Frick and replied in the affirmative. "Why did you shoot him?" was asked, and with a half hysterical gurgle, he replied: "I guess you know that."

NO ONE ADMITTED.

Immediately after the tragedy doors leading from the Carnegie office building were closely guarded and admittance was denied everybody, no matter what the nature of their business. Inside the building the crowd was mainly heard. In the meantime all the physicians in the immediate neighborhood had been summoned, and with Dr. Litchfield, an eminent practitioner, at their head, proceeded to administer to the wounded man; who, although weak from the loss of blood and suffering great pain, still retained consciousness.

CONDITION OF MR. FRICK.

He was lying on a couch when the doctors arrived, and the report that came out, which was evidently based on the superficial examination, was to the effect that four shots had taken effect. Later the semi-official statement came that three shots had taken effect—one in the ear, one in the neck and a third in the back. The unfortunate man lay on a couch, a white cloth over his face, and a sharp knife, which was immediately removed to his residence, exposed at the risk of his life, and for two hours thereafter the physicians exerted themselves toward alleviating his sufferings by various methods and by artificial respiration.

THE MEDICAL ASPECT OF THE CASE.

Henry C. Frick is resting easy to-night at his magnificent mansion, 4740 Avenue, near Homewood avenue, East End, and which the family has occupied but a couple of weeks. His condition is not regarded as dangerous and, unless blood poisoning should supervene, his ultimate recovery is regarded as a certainty. The medical aspect of his case was summed up to-night by Dr. Murdoch, one of the attending surgeons, and a practitioner of international repute, in this form:

"I am of the opinion that Mr. Frick's wounds are serious. However, I do not consider them necessarily dangerous. One of

the balls entered the left side of the neck and was taken out on the right side. This ball passed through the base of the skull. The other ball entered the right side of the neck near the base of the skull, took a downward course and was lodged under the left shoulderblade. Both of these balls have been extracted. He also received two knife wounds, one in the left side of the stomach and another in the left hip. The wounds in the neck are the most serious, but I do not think any of them will prove fatal."

UNPRECEDENTED COURTESY OF MR. FRICK.

The sang froid exhibited by Mr. Frick during and after his hand-to-hand struggle with the man who sought to take his life bordered on the incredible. Hours after the tragedy, and when the startled and excited clerks and attendants had regained their equilibrium, they got together and compared notes of their recollections. In this way it came out for the first time that the would-be assassin came dangerously near shooting Mr. Leishmann, vice-chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company and Mr. Frick's right hand support. The vice-chairman was the first to rush into the office, and the crazy Russian immediately pointed his revolver in his direction. In a moment, however, and notwithstanding the fact that blood was flowing in a stream from his pistol wounds, Mr. Frick jumped from his chair, knocked up his arm and then catching him by the back of the neck forced him to the floor. It was during this time that the shooting occurred, and the knife wounds, all this had transpired in a few seconds.

"LET THAT MAN ALONE."

One of the clerks who followed close behind Mr. Leishmann, not realizing the situation of affairs, drew a revolver and was about to shoot the assailant, when Mr. Frick shouted in his usual peremptory tones: "Let that man alone." Berkman freed himself just then and broke for the elevator, where he was captured. It was six hours to the minute from the time the first shot was heard to his removal from the blood-stained office to the ambulance in waiting, and all of this time, although suffering intense agonies while the corps of surgeons examined and operated upon his wounds, he maintained his self-possession, and was in fact as cool as if nothing had happened.

GAVE DIRECTIONS TO THE SURGEONS.

The surgeons were anxious that he should be put under the influence of chloroform, but he strenuously protested, and while they were probing for the balls he gave many hints and suggestions as to where they should be looking for them. He was, he said, a business and personal friend called at the office while the doctors were at work, and more than a score were admitted by his orders. To one of them, James B. Scott, of Johnstown fame, he said that he did not propose that the balls should be taken out, but that he expected to be at the office on Monday. Just after the ball had been dug out of his shoulder blade he suddenly recollected that he had left several letters on his desk that it was important should go out on the night mail, and he called for the clerk to bring them. He should bring them in, persuading the doctors to prop him up, although this accelerated the flow of blood. He attached his signature to the various sheets. Then he was placed on a couch and soon fell into a sound sleep. Awakening shortly before 6 o'clock he summoned all the heads of the various departments and gave them full and explicit instructions regarding matters that should be attended to on Monday. He then expressed a desire to be removed to his home.

RUMORS OF LYNCHING.

Rumors reached this city to-night that a thousand or more of the strikers at Homestead were coming down for the purpose of lynching the Russian, in order to demonstrate that they had no sympathy with him in his desperate deed.

While not inclined to take much stock in the report that three or four hundred strikers would be coming down to-day, he said that the station should be doubled and ordered all the reserves to remain on duty. "One crime has already been committed," he said, "and two will not better it. This man is safe in this station, and no number of men will be able to get him out. We are prepared for all emergencies."

Repeated efforts were made to-night to persuade the prisoner to talk, but without result. He would not say what brought him to Pittsburgh, whether he had been sent or whether he came of his own accord.

SKETCH OF MR. FRICK.

H. C. Frick, who has come into special prominence in the recent Homestead troubles, is the responsible head of the Carnegie Company, and under his management the great Carnegie concern made just prior to the strike and the bloodshed July 6th he was made chairman of the board that controls the steel works.

Frick was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1830, and began life with no capital but good health. He was at one time a bookkeeper, and then a traveling salesman, and then a business manager, and finally a partner in a business.

At a regular meeting of the advisory board of Homestead, Pa., the following resolutions were formulated and passed:

Resolved, That we deplore the act of the individual not connected with our trouble or Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the unlawful act of the wounding of Henry Clay Frick, and tender our sympathies hereby, and further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on our minutes and give a copy to the press.

O'DONNELL STILL IN PRISON.

The Prosecution Reelisting the Application for His Release.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—After three hours of continuous argument and taking of testimony in the application for the admission to bail of Hugh O'Donnell the court at 12:25 o'clock took a recess until 1 P. M.

Three times at many men as the court

room would hold clamored around the doors for admission this morning, and when the doors were opened the officers were literally shoved aside by the rush of humanity that poured in. When the room was packed until not a single human being could get inside, the atmosphere was as stifling as that of the black box of a train. There were still enough people in the corridors and out on the street to fill it twice over again. Homestead was largely represented and so were most of the labor unions of this vicinity. When O'Donnell and Frick were first brought into court they were placed in the prisoners' dock. By order of Judge Magee they were brought before the bar of the court and were accommodated with seats. The two eminent criminal counsel engaged by the Carnegie Company, Messrs. Robb and Patterson, appeared at the trial. Attorney Burleigh, and it was evident from the start that a desperate fight was to be made against O'Donnell securing his liberty.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

The ball was set rolling by the District Attorney, who said that the Commonwealth had decided to resist the application, and that it was the duty of the court to see that justice was done. He then stated that the Commonwealth was entitled to bail. This position was vigorously antagonized by Attorney Brennan on behalf of O'Donnell on the ground that when the prisoner gave himself up it became the duty of the Commonwealth to show why he should be kept in jail. He then stated that the Commonwealth was not sufficient against the constitutional provisions under which every man charged with any crime other than a capital one was entitled to bail. In the long and technical discussion that followed, the District Attorney and Messrs. Robb and Patterson made speeches characterized by considerable warmth. All of them took the ground that having waived a hearing, the accused had now no right to call on the Commonwealth to show his hand and indicate why he had against the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was frequently interrupted by the Court with remarks indicating that he was not favorably inclined toward their position. Finally the Court decided that the information did not charge murder in the first degree; that the mouth of defendant was sealed until his trial; that the Commonwealth was not to be heard on the question as to whether or not, under the information, he had an absolute right to bail. From this point he wanted to hear testimony. Counsel for the prosecution thereupon put their heads together and decided to go ahead.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The witnesses examined were: Nevin McCann, of Munhall, superintendent of the Carnegie Steel Works; John C. Pinkerton, of Pittsburgh, residing at No. 511 Pacific street, Brooklyn; W. H. Burt, another Pinkerton man, of No. 1211 Wrightwood avenue, Chicago.

Court adjourned about 5 o'clock. The evidence was not taken in the afternoon. Hugh O'Donnell was remanded to jail until Monday morning. Judge Magee saying that he wished to review the testimony. There is no doubt but that O'Donnell will be released on bail.

The keeping of O'Donnell in jail over Sunday and Monday morning has caused a belief that if O'Donnell were liberated this evening and the workmen at Homestead were to carry out their programme of his reception, while the excitement over the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick is yet so intense, an encounter between the strikers and the militia would be certain to occur.

ENGAGING NON-UNION MEN.

The Number of Workmen in the Carnegie Mills Increasing.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 23.—The Carnegie Steel Works are being operated as usual to-day by non-union men, whose numbers are gradually increasing. Three Delaware, Lackawanna and Western passenger coaches are reported to have been run in the course of the last night on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and a number of men are said to have departed. There is no doubt of the truth of the statement that the Carnegie have had hundreds of applications for positions in the Homestead mills from non-union men. These workers are being sent to the mills in small batches of from ten to fifty, and as the number increases more fires are lighted and new work started. The greatest fear that confronts the company in the operation of their plant, with the exception of possible damage to the mill by the strikers, is that members of the Amalgamated association may secure employment as steel workers or mechanics and endeavor to cause dissension among the non-union men and retard the progress the company is making in operating the works. Danger from this source is not, however, likely to appear while the works are so well guarded.

In addition to the militiamen, numbering nearly 5,000, the company has its own watchmen and a force of coal and iron police inside the works, while the borough of Homestead has on duty its four regular policemen and sixty special officers. Sheriff McCleary's sixteen deputies have charge of Homestead to-day, and the authority of the militia has been minimized. The men on guard duty have been given to understand that the civil authorities are to be obeyed, and that their orders must be obeyed when they call on the militiamen to assist them in the discharge of their duty. An order has been issued to the deputies to prevent unauthorized gatherings about the town, and strict injunctions have been given to disperse any crowd that may assemble on the part of the workers, particularly if speech making is contemplated. There is no sign of dissolution in Camp Black, although many rumors of home going have placed the lethargic militiamen on the qui vive for orders to break camp. The Third brigade has been ordered to hold the line, but the men under arms have received no similar instructions. Reports have been made at the headquarters of mechanics and laborers that about twenty-five of their men have returned to work in the mill. Despite the strenuous efforts of the strikers, the company is endeavoring to prevent seepage out by the strikers from setting into the works several agents of the locked-out men have managed to ascertain what is going on inside of the big fence and frequent reports are made to headquarters of the advisory committee of the condition of affairs there. The company particularly objects to the efforts of newspaper men and others to keep tally of the non-union men proved landed by the steamer "Lide" each day, but so far the attempts to prevent have not been successful.

VERY UNFORTUNATE, SATS DEVILIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—John Devlin of the executive board, Knights of Labor, was shown the United Press bulletin conveying the fact of the shooting of H. C. Frick. Mr. Devlin remarked that it was a most unfortunate affair, and he expressed it was the act of a crank. He did not think the man who did the shooting was one of the Homestead strikers.

WENT TO JOIN THE FRICK HOUSEHOLD.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 23.—A sensational chapter is added to the Frick tragedy by the receipt of a startling letter in this city evening. Robert Alexander, a Pittsburgh fruscor working here, to-night received a letter from his sweet heart, who is employed as a domestic in the Frick household. She stated that within the last four days a desperate attempt had been made to poison the entire Frick household. Mrs. Frick and her infant son were made dangerously ill, and the wife of Mr. Frick's coachman is in a dying condition. Strenuous efforts were made to save the lives of the victims, while detectives were employed to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage. The letter appears to be genuine and has created a sensation.

Guarding General Snowden.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 23.—In view of the shooting of Mr. Frick precautions were taken to-night to prevent a similar attempt on the person of Major-General Snowden, commanding the State troops here. A strong detail of guards was placed around the general's headquarters, and the general himself was guarded by a detachment of State troops to prevent any unauthorized persons from getting in close proximity.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT

OF THEIR CARRYING NEW YORK.

Republicans Will Make a Hard Fight to Capture the House—The Anti-Option Bill—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—(Special.)—The Democrats who have returned from the notification meeting at New York say that the entire party in that city seems to be wild with enthusiasm and confidence. Some of the Democrats who attended the notification and the meeting of the national committee are apprehensive that the New York Democrats are overconfident. Colonel Dick Bright, former Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and a working Democrat under all circumstances, says he never saw such absolute confidence in the result of an election as that felt by New York Democrats. He says they are not only confident of carrying the State of New York by a large majority, but they regard Cleveland's election as almost a foregone conclusion. Colonel Bright says there is no doubt as to the sincerity of the New York Democrats; that an agreement between the party and the party is working together in a spirit of harmony unprecedented for New York.

TO GET CONTROL OF THE HOUSE.

It is already evident that the Republicans are preparing to make a hard fight to get control of the House. Some of the party leaders who are indifferent as to Harrison and his fate are ready to unite with all the factions in an effort to capture as many congressional districts as possible. There is no doubt that Clarkson and McCann, though connected with the national campaign, intend to devote a great deal of attention to co-operating with the Congressional Committee in its efforts to capture the House. The Republican managers realize that they have a weak presidential ticket and that they are in danger of losing States hitherto safely Republican. They calculate that loss of the presidency will carry with it loss of the United States Senate and that it will be a severe blow to the capture of the House and thus prevent the Democrats from enacting any tariff legislation. In this move they have the support of protected manufacturers, who are nothing for Harrison, but want to block any legislation for repeal of the McKinley law.

DANGEROUS CORRUPTION FEAR.

The danger is that the band of Republicans who are willing, if need be, to sacrifice to get control of the House, will be supplied with an enormous corruption fund by protected interests. One of their plans is to help Third party candidates for Congress in the South where there is no chance of the election of Republicans. The Third party will be supplied with money by the stockholders for the purpose of defeating Democratic congressmen. In Virginia and other Southern States the Democratic managers will have to watch these maneuvers very closely, as much of the work will be very close.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In Virginia a postoffice has been established at Braddock, Buckingham county. Robert W. Spencer, postmaster. The name of the postoffice at Albemarle Crossing, Spotsylvania county, has been changed to Albemarle, and that of Mattaponi, same county, to Yarker.

In North Carolina S. O. Deaver has been appointed postmaster at Granville, Buncombe county. A postoffice has been established at Clark, Graham county, Carrie Johnson, postmaster.

The Senate.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in the morning hour introduced a bill to amend the Government to take possession of the Central and Union Pacific railroads until their indebtedness to the Government is discharged, the roads in the meantime to be managed by a board of fifteen directors at \$10,000 a year each and expenses, five to be appointed by the stockholders and ten by the President. The bill was referred to the special committee on Pacific Railroads.

A brief but pointed financial debate was started by a House bill "to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under orders and decrees" any debtors of the United States to be referred from the Senate Judiciary Committee July 2nd, with some Senate amendments and Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) added to it an additional section to read as follows:

"That legal tender money of the United States shall be received by any officer of the United States or of any Territory in payment of any judgment or decree of any court for the enforcement or collection whereof process of execution shall be in the hands of such officer, when such legal tender money is tendered in payment of such debt, or in payment for any property that may be sold under such process, or under any order, decree or judgment of such court."

This bill now coming before the Senate, without objection, when Mr. Teller's amendment attached Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) to a strong protest against its passage. He said the proposition contained in Mr. Teller's amendment would change contracts amounting to thousands and millions of dollars. It would precipitate a condition of things which the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) wished to bring about, and which would be a great deal more than the standard of value, which would certainly happen if the United States should fail to maintain silver up to the standard of gold, and if a debtor could come in in violation of express agreement and pay in a dollar one-third less than he agreed to pay. This condition, which should only be brought before the Senate by the report of a committee after thorough discussion. It should not be sprung upon the Senate by a mere amendment tacked on to a little bill like this, to which no one had objected.

The bill and the proposed amendment, in the absence of Mr. Teller, had been left in charge of Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. Replying to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morgan said he would ask unanimous consent that the amendment be laid aside until the first Wednesday in next December, when he should be perfectly willing to meet the gentlemen after the country had had the opportunity in the meantime of expressing its opinion of these "blind leaders of the blind."

Mr. Sherman proposed that the bill be reconsidered and that it be referred to the committee on the subject. Mr. Morgan vigorously opposed its being consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) continued the debate until after 3 o'clock, when the Anti-Option bill again became the continuing order, and the pending bill was laid aside.

Mr. Mansbrough (Rep., N. D.) took the floor in support of the bill.

Mr. Hiseock (Rep., N. Y.) opposed the bill because in the form of a law it declared illegal contracts recognized by common law and regarded as honorable by the country. There was not a senator who would dare to stand up in his place and say that the Congress of the United States had the right to forbid any person to contract for the sale or purchase of property in any form at any time, no matter what the property might be or whether he owned the property or not. Yet this was the purport of the bill.

Mr. Hiseock asserted that instead of fostering combinations to control the price of wheat, the system of options had been the chief agency in breaking down the combinations to control the wheat market. He described the bill as a masterpiece of construction designed to create a gigantic trust with an annuity of grain elevators extending from Minnesota and the Dakotas to Buffalo and New York.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) said it would be his duty, as a member of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, to discuss this bill at some length, and on account of the condition of his health he asked unanimous

consent that the pending bill be taken up immediately after the reading of the Journal on Monday and this was agreed to. At 3:50 P. M. the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

A Senate bill was passed for the erection of overhead wires in Washington during the Grand Army Republic anniversary. The French consolidation claims in the General Land Office were taken up. They amounted to \$2,777,785.

Mr. Compton (Ind.) moved that in favoring the claims that this government had too long neglected in this matter.

Mr. Cates (Dem., Ala.) also voiced this sentiment, while Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) was equally positive in his opposition to them.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) spoke against the claims, stating that they were heavy with age, vexed with doubts and tainted with suspicion. During the fiscal year just passed it was alleged that warrants on requisitions for current expenses were delayed in order that the Treasury might present as favorable a condition as possible at the end of the year.

Mr. Fellows (Dem., N. Y.) in a brief speech eloquently defended the payment of these claims and said the honor and integrity of this country demanded their settlement. The year and days were then called on agreeing to the Senate amendment. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 79 to 117. The item for the payment of the Indian depredation claims, amounting to \$478,262, was then taken up. The item was agreed to—56 to 94—and on motion of Mr. Sawyer (Dem., Tex.) the House further insisted on its disagreement to the bill, and again sent it to conference.

The Committee on Indian Affairs was then accorded the floor, and the following measures were passed: For the relief of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians, to ratify and annul an agreement between the Puyallup Indians and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

At 4:15 the House adjourned till Monday.

CROPS FAIL IN MEXICO.

Workers Working for Thirty-Four Cents a Day (American Money).

GALVESTON, Tex., July 23.—An Eagle Pass (Texas) special to the Galveston News says: Northern Mexico is again confronted with a total crop failure. Summer rains, which have been anxiously expected, have not come. In spots there have been good rainfalls, as in Durango, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon, but they have been isolated and insufficient. Four years of consecutive crop failures are unprecedented even in droughty Mexico and a large number of inhabitants are confronted with grave conditions. Farms in the best districts of Mexico are lying idle and laborers who depend on agricultural crops are left without employment. Laborers are working on new roads in Mexico at fifty cents a day, equal to thirty-four cents in American money, and with this amount they feed themselves. Corn, their principal article of food, costs them from forty to fifty cents per bushel. Many of these laborers have large families to support on this meagre salary, and they are considered fortunate in being able to secure employment at any price. The same conditions prevail in certain parts of Texas, this side of the Rio Grande.

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER.

Photographer Page, of Hammond, Ind., Arrested on Suspicion.

HAMMOND, IND., July 23.—Photographer C. W. Page, whose young wife died at Bangor, Meib., July 6th, of poison under suspicious circumstances, has been arrested, charged with murder. Mrs. Eliza Tobin, of South Chicago, Page's partner, has been arrested on the same charge. They were committed without bail.

In the meantime a warrant had been issued for Albert Taylor, an employee in charge of their place of business at South Chicago. Officers Walker and Smith had driven a posse of the town and brought Taylor to this city at midnight. After alighting from the carriage he was placed under arrest. Mrs. Tobin was taken to Crown Point, while the men were locked up here. The dead woman's father was here and was making an analysis of the stomach and the residue of arsenic. The whole affair has been conducted so secretly that further facts are unsatisfactory at present.

EIGHT MEN KILLED OR WOUND.

In an Explosion at the New York Farm Cattery.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 23.—A frightful explosion occurred at the New York Farm Cattery shortly before noon to-day, by which eight men are known to have been killed outright, and it is believed that three more have also perished. The explosion occurred in the stable of John Harris of Wakefield, Pa., who leaves John and four children; Thomas Jones, Minersville, Pa., married; Harry Taylor, twenty-three years married, wife broken and burned; Anthony Stock, boy, leg broken and burned; since died; Edward Curran, Pottsville.

There are believed to be three more among the dead. George Bright, son of Tremont, boards in Pottsville; Herman Werner, St. Clair, wife and seven or eight children; Anthony Potulovavac, Polan, wife and six children; and John Harris, Wakefield, Pa., leaves John and four children; Thomas Jones, Minersville, Pa., married; Harry Taylor, twenty-three years married, wife broken and burned; since died; Edward Curran, Pottsville.

Peace in the Czar d'Alene Region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—General Schofield has received advice from Mr. Tremain, chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that there have been no reports of any trouble in the Czar d'Alene region. General Schofield says the troops that came from Fort Hays and Missoula, department of Dakota, will first be withdrawn and then the regulars will take the place of the volunteers. The sanction of the civil authorities will be given to the regulars in withdrawing the volunteers, which belong to the department of the Columbia.

So far as General Schofield is advised about 50 of the striking miners are under arrest and will be taken to Boise City for trial. Other union miners engaged in the strike are leaving the Czar d'Alene country by all the trails known to them to avoid arrest.

Confirmation of Mr. Shiras.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary, having under consideration the nomination of George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, held a meeting this morning, which caused a great deal of comment, and it is said on good authority that there is a strong belief being made against the confirmation of Shiras. The committee is composed of Messrs. Tamm, Taft, and Brandeis, and a member of the committee said the fight was fierce, but they thought that Mr. Shiras would be confirmed. The committee adjourned without coming to any conclusion in the matter, and will take it up again Monday morning.

Salisbury Will Resign.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times says: The Government will carry out the programme which it adopted prior to the dissolution of Parliament, and will resign immediately after a vote of "no confidence" is passed. Mr. Gladstone will meet with no objection from the Government, but before he thinks of resigning a Cabinet will be formed. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone will undertake the duties of the Cabinet at all. It is idle to pretend that he is not showing signs of the increasing pressure of old age.

Parcellites Will Support Home Rule.

LONDON, July 23.—Although Mr. Gladstone has urged the Parcellites to his councils, it is stated to-day on the best Parcellite authority that Mr. Gladstone and his adherents will earnestly support home rule.

Another Strike Probable.

BOSTON, July 23.—There is a prospect of trouble in the clothing trade of this city, which may throw several thousand men and women out of work.

BIG BASE-BALL BATTLE.

BROOKLYN DEFEAT THE REDS.

Boston Beat the Chicagoans—The Phillies Win from the Spiders—The Grand Circuit Trots and the Run along Races.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 23.

ASTERN Park was to-day the scene of another great base-ball battle between Cincinnati and Brooklyn. Both teams fielded perfectly. Three double-plays were made. The home team had a little the best of the batting, and especially in the last inning. Score:

B. N. Y. E. Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 12 2 Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1 Batteries: Stein and Kinslow; Rhines and Harrington. Umpire, McQuade.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23.—The St. Louis Browns got a severe thrashing from the reconstructed Giants to-day before 3,000 persons. Galvin pitched for three innings and was hit so savagely that he was taken out and Gleason quit his hand. The latter concluded to try in the sixth and Caruthers finished the game. Run was very effective and was finely supported. Score:

B. N. Y. E. St. Louis.....3 0 2 0 5 2 0 0—12 12 4 New York.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 6 8 Batteries: Rine and Doyle; Gleason and Galvin. Caruthers and Buckley. Umpire, Gaffney.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; CLEVELAND, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—To-day's game between Cleveland and Philadelphia was marked by heavy hitting on both sides. The visitors began batting Carvey freely in the seventh and Esper, who has been given his ten days notice of relief, was substituted. The letter held the Spiders down to one hit. Score:

B. N. Y. E. Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—10 13 9 Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—6 14 4 Batteries: Carvey, Epper and Clement; Young and Zimmer. Umpire, Emalle.

BOSTON, 7; CHICAGO, 5.

BOSTON, July 23.—Both pitchers were hit freely in to-day's game, but received good support, the result being an exciting game. Boston's base runners were very active. McQuade, who was in this point, Nash and Dalen fielded superbly. Score:

B. N. Y. E. Boston.....1 2 0 1 0 1 3 0—7 12 3 Chicago.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—6 11 3 Batteries: Staley and Kelly; Schriver and Gumbert. Umpire, Hurst.

WASHINGTON, 7; PITTSBURGH, 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The Senators defeated the Spiders to-day by crushing their hits. Kilen was effective, and at times received good support. Duffee played first base after Milligan retired and made several beautiful running catches, which were the features of the game. Score:

B. N. Y. E. Washington.....0 0 0 1 1 4 0 1—7 11 5 Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 4 Batteries: Kilen and McGuire; Elbert and Miller. Umpire, Mitchell.

BALTIMORE, 4; LOUISVILLE, 3.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—The Baltimore won their fourth consecutive game to-day, Louisville being the victim. Good base running in the sixth inning and a lucky three-bagger in the ninth did the work. Score:

B. N. Y. E. Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4 6 3 Louisville.....0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—3 11 1 Batteries: Vickory, Cobb and Robinson; Gunson, Clausen and Grun. Umpire, Macaulay.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Won. Lost. Av. Won. Lost. Av. Brooklyn.....3 2 2 750 100 0 750 Philadelphia.....6 2 750 Louisville.....8 5 475 Cincinnati.....5 3 425 Boston.....8 5 475 Baltimore.....5 3 425 Chicago.....2 6 320 Washington.....5 3 425 St. Louis.....1 7 125

CHATTANOOGA WINS THE PENNANT.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 23.—The first season of the Southern League closed to-day. Chattanooga wins the pennant with Montgomery second and Birmingham third. At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 1.